THE CONNECTICUT
# ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.15 No.6 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

## JUNE 2010

### IN THIS ISSUE...



### In April...

**Nonfarm Employment**

| | |
|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,617,000 |
| Change over month | +0.19% |
| Change over year | -0.9% |
| United States | 130,161,000 |
| Change over month | +0.22% |
| Change over year | -1.0% |

**Unemployment Rate**

| | |
|---|---|
| Connecticut | 9.0% |
| United States | 9.9% |

**Consumer Price Index**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | 218.0 |
| Change over year | 2.3% |

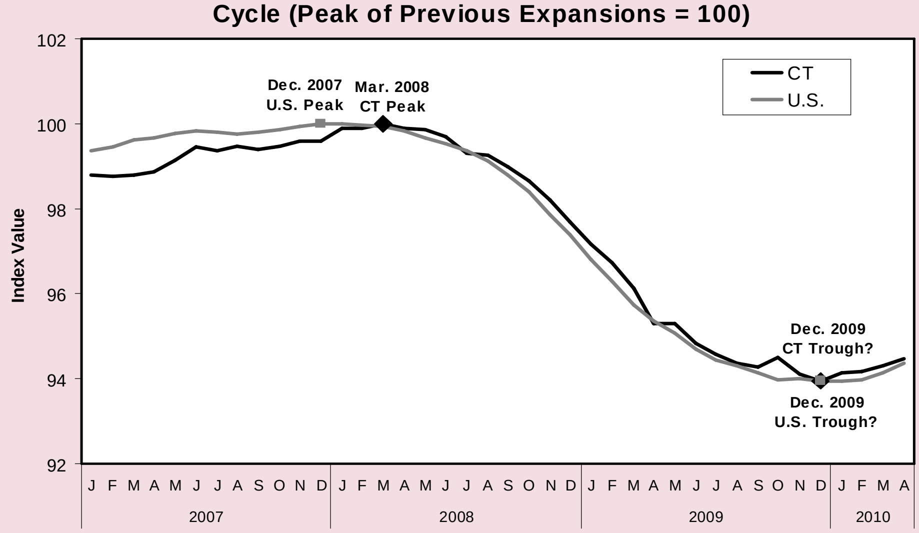
# Forecast to 2011: Navigating the Crosscurrents

*By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL*

On May 6, 2010, the Dow plunged nearly 1,000 points before "recovering" to close down 347.80 (-3.20%)[1] points—an unpleasant reminder of 2008. Despite the infamous "fat finger" glitch and model-driven threshold selling, the underlying driver of the market's gyrations was the sovereign debt crisis centered on Greece. It is a stark reminder that the world's financial system is still very fragile. On the other hand, the U.S. jobs report for April 2010, which came out the next day, showed that the national economy had added 290,000 jobs in April[2]—the best monthly performance in four years. These two events highlight the strong crosscurrents that are pulling the economy, as this apparent turning point proceeds.

Interestingly, Connecticut seems to have done something over this cycle that it has not done before in the post-Cold War era. Nonfarm employment turned down going into the last recession after it did in the U.S. Graph 1 presents an index of U.S. and Connecticut nonfarm employment, with both index values equal to 100 at their respective peaks in the last recovery/expansion. The U.S. officially went into recession in December 2007, and employment turned down that same month. Connecticut's nonfarm employment did not turn down until March 2008. Further, it appears that the U.S. and Connecticut's employment cycles bottomed in December 2009. If these turning points hold up in next year's benchmark, it would mean that Connecticut recovered with the U.S.—again, a first in the post-Cold War era. On the other hand, while the U.S. had job declines of 3.0% per year on an annualized basis over 24 months, Connecticut's employment con-

GRAPH 1: CT and U.S. Nonfarm Jobs Trajectory-Current Cycle (Peak of Previous Expansions = 100)



THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

*The Connecticut Economic Digest* is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is $50. Send subscription requests to: ***The Connecticut Economic Digest***, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are $4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from ***The Connecticut Economic Digest*** may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

**Managing Editor:** Jungmin Charles Joo

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of many DOL Research and DECD staff and Rob Damroth (CCT) to the publication of the Digest.

**Connecticut Department of Labor**
Linda L. Agnew, Acting Commissioner

Andrew Condon, Ph.D., Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

**Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development**
Joan McDonald, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner

Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: http://www.decd.org

tracted at 3.5% per year annualized over 21 months.

**RECESSION AND PANIC: Assessing the Damage to Labor Markets**

Table 1 shows historical fourth-quarter employment for 19 industry sectors and a 2011 forecast. Like the U.S., the steepest decline occurred in Connecticut's construction employment. Jobs declined by 24% in both the U.S. and Connecticut construction sectors between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4. This, of course, is the consequence of the collapse of the sub-prime mortgage/ housing asset bubble.

The second largest decline for the U.S. was in manufacturing jobs (-16%). For Connecticut, manufacturing job losses were the third steepest sectoral decline, but they accounted for 59% of all jobs lost in the goods producing sector. Fifty-four percent of Connecticut's manufacturing job losses were in the durable goods subsector. However, it was Connecticut's non-durable goods subsector that declined the most steeply, contracting by 22.4% compared to 9.2% for durable goods.

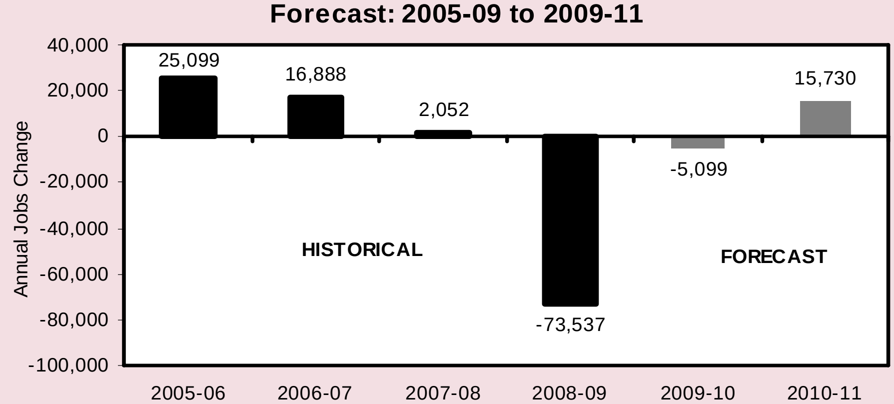
Again in line with the U.S., a significant share of Connecticut job losses in the private service providing industries were concentrated in retail trade and administrative, support and waste management services (hereafter, admin and support). These two sectors accounted for 54% of U.S. job losses in services, and for 53% of Connecticut's employment losses. U.S. admin and support jobs fell by 14%, while Connecticut lost 16% of jobs in this sector. In addition, 70% of Connecticut's admin and support job losses were in employment services, reflecting increased use of contingent and temporary workers. The decline in retail trade jobs was similar for both the U.S. and Connecticut: 7.3% for Connecticut and 7.6% for the U.S.

Even during the most severe financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression, a few industry sectors actually added jobs. For both Connecticut and the U.S., educational services and health care and social assistance (HCSA) added jobs between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4. In addition, the U.S. utilities sector added jobs over the eight-quarter period. Educational services jobs grew at a weaker pace in Connecticut (+0.1%) than in the U.S. (+4.2%). On the other hand, HCSA jobs in Connecticut grew at 4.4% over the 2007Q4-2009Q4 period compared to 4.3% for the U.S.

**WHAT'S AHEAD: The Outlook for 2011Q4**

Graph 2 summarizes the annualized job changes from 2005 to 2009 and the expected annual job changes over the two forecast years: 2010 and 2011. On an annual average basis, it is expected that Connecticut's economy will recover from the steep losses of 2009, but still register a decline of 5,100 jobs in 2010. It is expected that annual job growth will turn positive again in 2011, and that the State's economy will recover 15,700 jobs. This would represent a net gain of 10,600 jobs over the two-

**GRAPH 2: CT Annual Job Changes - History and Forecast: 2005-09 to 2009-11**



year forecast period, on an annual basis.

Turning to individual sector forecasts, the goods producing sector is expected to continue losing jobs over the forecast period. However, losses will decelerate from 40,800 between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4, to 4,500 jobs over 2009Q4-2011Q4. Though losses are expected to diminish in the construction sector, the continued drag of the housing market on the economy will limit growth. Manufacturing, after hemorrhaging 24,100 jobs between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4, is expected to return to trend losses. This implies the elimination of about 4,200 more jobs over the 2009Q4-2011Q4 forecast period. Manufacturing will continue to restructure, including downsizing and outsourcing.

After losing 25,200 jobs over the 2007Q4-2009Q4 period, the service providing sector is expected to return to job growth over the forecast period, adding 24,600 jobs. Though a turnaround from recession lows, the projected job growth in services is quite modest compared to the 51,100 jobs created over the 2005Q4-2007Q4 period as the last expansion was coming to a close. Once again, health care and social assistance (HCSA) is projected to account for a significant portion of net job gains over the forecast horizon as it has over the historical periods depicted in Table 1. HCSA is expected to add 9,400 jobs between 2009Q4 and 2011Q4, and account for 38% of all the net job gains in the service providing sector. However, the growth rate is expected to slow from the 4.4% pace between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4 to 3.7% over 2009Q4-2011Q4. The chief culprit affecting the slowdown in growth is the hospital subsector. Year-to-year, job growth at Connecticut's hospitals began slowing after the middle of 2008, and by the end of 2009 it was actually negative. It is expected that this drag on HCSA job growth will persist over the forecast horizon.

Another previously strong-growing sector, education, may also be facing some severe headwinds going into the forecast period. Its pace has already slowed from a 7.7% rate (+12,700) between 2005Q4-2007Q4 to flat over 2007Q4-2009Q4. However, the growth rate is expected to be slight at 4.0% (+7,100) over the 2009Q4-2011Q4 forecast period. Student demand remains high, especially at the community college level. Many take advantage of the downturn to change careers or improve their skills. However, budget cuts at the state level are restraining the response to the increase in demand. Further, given the state's budget deficit and consequent cuts to local government aid, education budgets are being slashed. Thus, even this modest job growth forecast may be overly optimistic.

After losing 15,100 jobs over the 2007Q4-2009Q4 period, admin and support services is expected to add 4,100 jobs over the forecast period. Driving the change in this sector is employment services. It is expected that employers will rely very heavily on temporary and contingent workers over the coming recovery and beyond. In addition, changes in job growth in this industry seem to telegraph impending turning points in the business cycle.

Another sector that experiences large swings over the business cycle is professional, technical, and scientific services. Computer systems and design is particularly sensitive to the recession, accounting for three-quarters of the sector's job growth between 2005Q4 and 2007Q4, and one-quarter of the

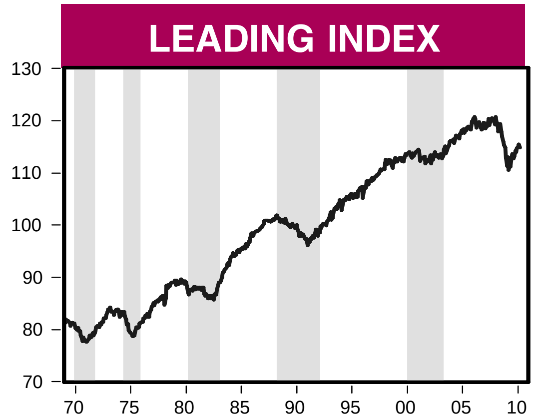
--Continued on page 5--

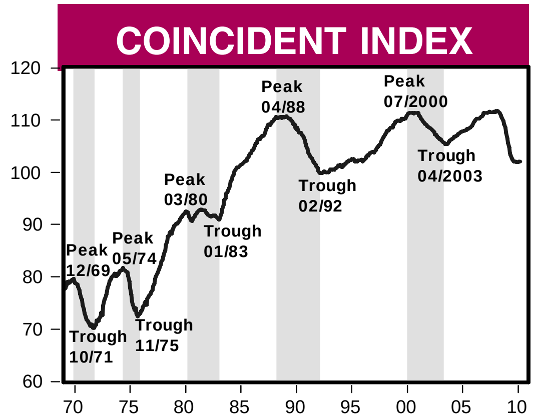
**TABLE 1: Connecticut Nonfarm Employment: History and Forecast**

| INDUSTRY | HISTORICAL 2005:Q4 | HISTORICAL 2007:Q4 | HISTORICAL 2009:Q4 | FORECAST 2011:Q4 | NUMERICAL CHANGES 2005-07 | NUMERICAL CHANGES 2007-09 | NUMERICAL CHANGES 2009-11 | PERCENT CHANGES 2005-07 | PERCENT CHANGES 2007-09 | PERCENT CHANGES 2009-11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 1,649,936 | 1,692,218 | 1,624,730 | 1,646,119 | 42,283 | -67,489 | 21,390 | 2.56 | -3.99 | 1.32 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 261,598 | 261,853 | 221,022 | 216,554 | 255 | -40,831 | -4,467 | 0.10 | -15.59 | -2.02 |
| Mining | 749 | 749 | 609 | 685 | 0 | -139 | 75 | -0.04 | -18.61 | 12.38 |
| Construction | 66,446 | 70,464 | 53,854 | 53,553 | 4,018 | -16,609 | -302 | 6.05 | -23.57 | -0.56 |
| Manufacturing | 194,403 | 190,641 | 166,558 | 162,317 | -3,763 | -24,083 | -4,241 | -1.94 | -12.63 | -2.55 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 1,363,869 | 1,414,946 | 1,389,752 | 1,414,369 | 51,077 | -25,194 | 24,617 | 3.74 | -1.78 | 1.77 |
| Wholesale Trade | 66,951 | 68,279 | 63,853 | 65,087 | 1,328 | -4,425 | 1,234 | 1.98 | -6.48 | 1.93 |
| Retail Trade | 197,475 | 197,521 | 183,095 | 183,041 | 46 | -14,426 | -54 | 0.02 | -7.30 | -0.03 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 53,347 | 53,951 | 49,464 | 51,500 | 604 | -4,487 | 2,036 | 1.13 | -8.32 | 4.12 |
| Utilities | 8,478 | 6,685 | 6,590 | 6,697 | -1,793 | -95 | 107 | -21.15 | -1.42 | 1.63 |
| Information | 37,629 | 38,153 | 34,009 | 33,158 | 524 | -4,144 | -851 | 1.39 | -10.86 | -2.50 |
| Finance and Insurance | 118,479 | 123,339 | 116,694 | 114,933 | 4,860 | -6,645 | -1,761 | 4.10 | -5.39 | -1.51 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 20,946 | 20,937 | 18,977 | 18,498 | -9 | -1,960 | -479 | -0.04 | -9.36 | -2.52 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 89,442 | 93,827 | 85,392 | 88,961 | 4,385 | -8,435 | 3,570 | 4.90 | -8.99 | 4.18 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 24,923 | 27,076 | 27,160 | 27,838 | 2,153 | 84 | 678 | 8.64 | 0.31 | 2.50 |
| Admin and Support/Waste Manage/Remediation | 89,456 | 91,785 | 76,656 | 80,716 | 2,330 | -15,129 | 4,060 | 2.60 | -16.48 | 5.30 |
| Educational Services | 164,730 | 177,404 | 177,556 | 184,632 | 12,675 | 151 | 7,076 | 7.69 | 0.09 | 3.99 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 229,756 | 241,328 | 251,895 | 261,282 | 11,572 | 10,567 | 9,387 | 5.04 | 4.38 | 3.73 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 43,437 | 42,540 | 40,638 | 41,637 | -896 | -1,902 | 999 | -2.06 | -4.47 | 2.46 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 105,336 | 113,137 | 110,158 | 111,366 | 7,801 | -2,979 | 1,208 | 7.41 | -2.63 | 1.10 |
| Other Services | 56,494 | 58,747 | 56,523 | 58,284 | 2,254 | -2,225 | 1,762 | 3.99 | -3.79 | 3.12 |
| Government** | 56,991 | 60,235 | 91,093 | 86,738 | 3,244 | 30,858 | -4,355 | 5.69 | 51.23 | -4.78 |

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research NOTE: Data not seasonally adjusted

**State and local government employment did not actually increase by 30,858 between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4. Reporting requirements changed, which caused a jump in jobs reported by the State and local governments.




*The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.*

# Will Positive National Trends Portend Gains for Connecticut?

**The National Outlook**

Real gross domestic product (RGDP) increased 3.2% in the first quarter of 2010 after increasing 5.6% in Q4 2009 and representing the third consecutive quarter-to-quarter gain. Although the number of unemployed persons reached 15.3 million and the nation's unemployment rate edged up to 9.9% in April 2010, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 290,000, the fourth and largest increase since the economy fell into recession in December 2007. Nonfarm payroll employment has expanded by 573,000 jobs in 2010. Factory employment grew by 101,000 jobs in the same period. There appears to be cause for optimism as 195,000 of the unemployed have returned to work as the labor force increased sharply by 805,000 (0.5%) in April. Manufacturers' durable goods orders increased for the third consecutive month by 11.8% on a year-over-year basis.

**Connecticut**

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 104.7 in March 2009 to 102.1 in March 2010. Total employment (from the household survey) declined year-over-year (YOY) in March by 9,297 persons (-0.5%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 30,600 jobs (-1.9%) YOY. The March 2010 insured unemployment rate of 4.59% climbed 0.10 percentage point YOY. The total unemployment rate rose to 9.2% compared to 7.7% a year ago. Each variable negatively influenced the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the March 2010 coincident employment index increased to 102.1 from 102.0 in February. This index's rate of decline is continuing to slow as shown by the current 12-month moving average growth rate (-0.8%) (It was -8.6% in April 2009). Total employment increased in March by 1,200 persons (0.07%), representing the third consecutive monthly gain since the state's recession began in March 2008. This contributed positively to the MOM change in this index as well as did the insured unemployment rate that decreased from 4.64% in February to 4.59% in March 2010 and nonfarm employment that increased by 3,000 jobs (0.01%) MOM. Only the total unemployment rate that increased in March by 0.1 percentage point to 9.2% had a negative influence.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 110.6 a year ago to 114.9 in March 2010. The manufacturing sector that lost 8,300 jobs (-4.7%) and construction that lost 5,200 jobs (-10%) YOY had a negative influence on the YOY change in this index. Both manufacturing average weekly hours that increased from 39.1 a year ago to 39.8, and construction average weekly hours that increased from 35.5 last March to 35.9 in March 2010 had a positive influence on the index. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that decreased from 3.14% to 2.53% YOY, Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 8.40% a year ago to 6.27% and initial claims that decreased by 15.6% to 27,356 in March 2010. Housing permits that rose 34.3% from 221 units last March to 297 units in March 2010 had a positive influence. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in March 2010.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index decreased from 115.4 in February 2010 to 114.9 in March. A decline by 0.07 percentage point in Moody's Baa interest rate from 6.34% to 6.27% was a positive contributor to the MOM change in this index. Additional positive contributors to the MOM change in this index were average weekly hours in construction, up from 34.6 to 35.9, and average weekly hours in manufacturing, up from 39.1 to 39.8. However, an increase in initial claims for unemployment insurance from 23,150 to 27,356 (18.2%) and a decrease in statewide housing permits from 322 to 297 were negative contributors. The unchanged short duration unemployment rate at 2.53% and the unchanged help-wanted index at its level of 2 MOM had neutral effects.

Growth in real GDP, nonfarm payrolls, durable goods orders and the labor force were positive signs for the U.S. economy in March. Connecticut's economy gained jobs notably in the last three months, but it lacks consistency in granting housing permits, achieving increases in average weekly hours in manufacturing and construction, and in reducing initial claims that, while declining since March 2009, have been growing again in 2010. Connecticut is still plagued by high and rising unemployment. The nascent recovery in the nation has yet to spill over meaningfully into Connecticut.

***By Stan McMillen, Ph.D. , Managing Economist, DECD, (860) 270-8166. Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD, provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development.***
***Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.***

--Continued from page 3--

sectoral losses over 2007Q4-2009Q4. Also contributing 1,000 jobs each to the 8,400 jobs lost in professional, technical, and scientific services were architectural and engineering services, driven by the housing bust, which accounted for 26% of the job losses; advertising, which accounted for 16% of the losses; and legal services, which contributed to 14% of the sector's job losses. A good portion of the 3,600 expected new jobs in the professional, technical, and scientific services sector between 2009Q4 and 2011Q4 will be in computer systems and design. Jobs in this industry are tied to other sectors, including financial services.

Though the finance and insurance sector's share of the state's employment at first declined and then recovered, its share of output and earnings have steadily grown over the last two decades. By 2009, in spite of the financial crisis, finance and insurance accounted for a larger share of Connecticut's economy than manufacturing, which has steadily declined.

The finance subsector contributed 55% of the sector's job losses, even though it represents only 42% of the sector's total jobs. The principal activity under this heading is credit intermediation, which includes banks and other depository and non-depository institutions. Though they accounted for only 26% of credit intermediation jobs in 2007Q4, non-depository institutions accounted for two-thirds of the industry's job losses between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4. Reflecting the reach of the housing bust, the non-depository employment declines were concentrated in real estate credit and sales financing. Job losses in depository institutions, which include commercial banks and savings institutions, began to accelerate in 2009 on a YTY basis. Again, driven by the continued weakness in the housing market and the persistence of foreclosures, it is expected that employment losses in depository institutions, real estate credit, and sales financing will continue, though the pace will slow from a 6.4% decline between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4 to a 1.5% decline over the forecast period. Insurance, though recovering from the 2,700 job decline between 2007Q4 and 2009Q4, is still expected to shed another 650 jobs over the forecast period.

**RISKS TO THE FORECAST**

A major risk on the downside is posed by the currently unfolding sovereign debt crisis in Europe, centered around Greece, but possibly other countries as well. After Canada and Mexico, Europe is the most important U.S. export market. This is particularly true for Connecticut, as two of the state's three largest export destinations, France and Germany, are members of the Eurozone. The end of the first-time homebuyer's tax credit and the Fed's exiting the secondary mortgage market may cut short what appeared to be possible life-signs in the housing market. In addition, $1 trillion in ARMs are scheduled to re-set in 2010 and 2011[3]. This could set off a new wave of foreclosures. Thus, the housing sector, with its consequent multiplier effects, will continue to act as a drag on economic growth throughout the forecast period. ■

[1] YAHOO FINANCE, http://finance.yahoo.com/q?s=^DJI Accessed on May 6, 2010.
[2] THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – APRIL 2010, U.S. BLS (May 7, 2010)
[3] See CSMonitor.Com, $1 trillion mortgage bomb still ticking away (March 5, 2010 ) < http://www.csmonitor.com/Money/The-Daily-Reckoning/2010/0305/1-trillion-mortgage-bomb-still-ticking-away> Accessed on May 12, 2010.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| (Seasonally adjusted) | 1Q 2010 | 1Q 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | 4Q 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment Indexes (1992=100)*** | | | | | |
| **Leading** | 115.1 | 111.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 114.3 |
| **Coincident** | 102.0 | 105.6 | -3.6 | -3.4 | 102.0 |
| **General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*** | | | | | |
| **Leading** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Coincident** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**** | 117.9 | 120.8 | -2.9 | -2.4 | 119.0 |
| **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***** | **APR** | **APR** | | | **MAR** |
| *(Not seasonally adjusted)* | **2010** | **2009** | | | **2010** |
| **Connecticut** | 154.2 | 154.5 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 153.5 |
| **United States** | 157.8 | 158.3 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 157.2 |

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut **Farmington Bank ***Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia*

*The Connecticut Economy*'s **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **Farmington Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production.

The **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index** summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

*Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.*

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM | 1,617.0 | 1,631.1 | -14.1 | -0.9 | 1,614.0 |
| Natural Res & Mining (NSA) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 52.2 | 54.9 | -2.7 | -4.9 | 52.4 |
| Manufacturing | 168.2 | 174.2 | -6.0 | -3.4 | 167.4 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 288.6 | 292.1 | -3.5 | -1.2 | 290.3 |
| Information | 34.1 | 35.5 | -1.4 | -3.9 | 34.3 |
| Financial Activities | 134.4 | 138.6 | -4.2 | -3.0 | 135.1 |
| Professional and Business Services | 183.9 | 190.2 | -6.3 | -3.3 | 178.8 |
| Educational and Health Services | 305.7 | 300.0 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 309.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality Services | 142.1 | 133.1 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 140.5 |
| Other Services | 60.3 | 61.4 | -1.1 | -1.8 | 60.2 |
| Government* | 246.9 | 250.5 | -3.6 | -1.4 | 245.2 |

*Source: Connecticut Department of Labor* ** Includes Native American tribal government employment*

*Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.*

## UNEMPLOYMENT

| (Seasonally adjusted) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Rate, resident (%) | 9.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | --- | 9.2 |
| Labor Force, resident (000s) | 1,903.9 | 1,890.5 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 1,907.8 |
| Employed (000s) | 1,732.5 | 1,739.3 | -6.8 | -0.4 | 1,732.7 |
| Unemployed (000s) | 171.4 | 151.1 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 175.0 |
| Average Weekly Initial Claims | 5,333 | 6,750 | -1,417 | -21.0 | 6,154 |
| Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%) | 4.37 | 5.27 | -0.91 | --- | 4.59 |
| | 2Q09-1Q10 | 2Q08-1Q09 | | | 3Q08-2Q09 |
| U-6 Unemployment Rate (%) | 15.0 | 11.3 | 3.7 | --- | 12.4 |

*Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

*The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.*

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 | FEB 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.4 | 39.5 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 41.6 | -- |
| Average Hourly Earnings | 23.19 | 23.03 | 0.16 | 0.7 | 23.06 | -- |
| Average Weekly Earnings | 960.07 | 909.69 | 50.38 | 5.5 | 959.30 | -- |
| CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100) | 87.8 | 94.7 | -6.9 | -7.3 | 90.2 | 87.1 |
| Production Worker Hours (000s) | 4,181 | 4,076 | 106 | 2.6 | 4,177 | -- |
| Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)* | 285 | 330 | -45.2 | -13.7 | 297 | 285 |

*Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy*
**Latest two months are forecasted.*

*Personal income for third quarter 2010 is forecasted to increase 1.7 percent from a year earlier.*

## INCOME

| (Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions) | 3Q* 2010 | 3Q 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | 2Q* 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income | $194,534 | $191,318 | 3,216 | 1.7 | $192,802 |
| UI Covered Wages | $92,498 | $92,016 | 482 | 0.5 | $91,567 |

*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: March 2010 release*
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

| | MONTH | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Housing Permits* | APR 2010 | 346 | 2.1 | 987 | 858 | 15.0 |
| Electricity Sales (mil kWh) | FEB 2010 | 2,469 | -7.0 | 5,324 | 5,483 | -2.9 |
| Construction Contracts Index (1980=100) | APR 2010 | 208.4 | -1.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| New Auto Registrations | APR 2010 | 14,941 | 13.5 | 45,290 | 43,738 | 3.5 |
| Air Cargo Tons | APR 2010 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Exports (Bil. $) | 1Q 2010 | 3.71 | 4.7 | 3.71 | 3.54 | 4.7 |
| S&P 500: Monthly Close | APR 2010 | 1,186.69 | 36.0 | --- | --- | --- |

*Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports*

** Estimated by the Bureau of the Census*

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

*Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up over the year.*

| | MO/QTR | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STARTS** | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | APR 2010 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Department of Labor* | 3Q2009 | 1,392 | -19.0 | 4,678 | 6,045 | -22.6 |
| **TERMINATIONS** | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | APR 2010 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Department of Labor* | 3Q2009 | 428 | -75.4 | 3,325 | 5,323 | -37.5 |

*Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor*

** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were up from a year ago.*

| (Millions of dollars) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL ALL REVENUES* | 1,956.1 | 1,723.4 | 13.5 | 5,192.2 | 4,923.8 | 5.5 |
| Corporate Tax | 63.3 | 65.1 | -2.8 | 251.7 | 229.1 | 9.9 |
| Personal Income Tax | 1,329.4 | 1,134.6 | 17.2 | 3,020.4 | 2,864.0 | 5.5 |
| Real Estate Conv. Tax | 6.7 | 5.2 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 13.8 |
| Sales & Use Tax | 273.3 | 253.4 | 7.9 | 1,060.1 | 1,073.8 | -1.3 |
| Indian Gaming Payments** | 30.3 | 30.5 | -0.5 | 118.1 | 121.3 | -2.6 |

*Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue*

**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots rose over the year.*

| | MONTH | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Info Center Visitors*** | APR 2010 | 21,705 | -18.5 | 65,838 | 80,434 | -18.1 |
| Major Attraction Visitors | APR 2010 | 141,784 | -12.7 | 346,650 | 415,787 | -16.6 |
| Air Passenger Count | APR 2010 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)* | APR 2010 | 1,431 | 1.4 | 5,549 | 5,620 | -1.3 |
| Travel and Tourism Index** | 1Q 2010 | --- | NA | --- | --- | --- |

*Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue*

**See page 23 for explanation* ***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*

****Due to state budget cuts CT Info Centers suspended some services causing a drop in visitors.*

*Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.6 percent over the year.*

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

| | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Private Industry Workers*** | **MAR** | **DEC** | **3-Mo** | **MAR** | **MAR** | **12-Mo** |
| *(Dec. 2005 = 100)* | **2010** | **2009** | **% Chg** | **2010** | **2009** | **% Chg** |
| **UNITED STATES TOTAL** | 111.1 | 110.4 | 0.6 | 111.1 | 109.3 | 1.6 |
| **Wages and Salaries** | 111.4 | 111.0 | 0.4 | 111.4 | 109.8 | 1.5 |
| **Benefit Costs** | 110.4 | 108.9 | 1.4 | 110.4 | 108.2 | 2.0 |
| **NORTHEAST TOTAL** | --- | --- | --- | 111.8 | 109.8 | 1.8 |
| **Wages and Salaries** | --- | --- | --- | 111.7 | 109.9 | 1.6 |

*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

*U.S. inflation rate increased 2.3 percent over the year.*

## CONSUMER NEWS

| | | | % CHANGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Not seasonally adjusted)* | **MO/QTR** | **LEVEL** | **Y/Y** | **P/P*** |
| **CONSUMER PRICES** | | | | |
| **CPI-U (1982-84=100)** | | | | |
| **U.S. City Average** | APR 2010 | 218.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| **Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)** | APR 2010 | $0.459 | -2.2 | -0.2 |
| **Northeast Region** | APR 2010 | 233.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| **NY-Northern NJ-Long Island** | APR 2010 | 240.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| **Boston-Brockton-Nashua**** | MAR 2010 | 238.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| **CPI-W (1982-84=100)** | | | | |
| **U.S. City Average** | APR 2010 | 214.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 |

*Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board*
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

*Conventional mortgage rose to 5.10 percent over the month.*

## INTEREST RATES

| | **APR** | **MAR** | **APR** |
|---|---|---|---|
| *(Percent)* | **2010** | **2010** | **2009** |
| **Prime** | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| **Federal Funds** | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| **3 Month Treasury Bill** | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| **6 Month Treasury Bill** | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.35 |
| **1 Year Treasury Note** | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.55 |
| **3 Year Treasury Note** | 1.64 | 1.51 | 1.32 |
| **5 Year Treasury Note** | 2.58 | 2.43 | 1.86 |
| **7 Year Treasury Note** | 3.28 | 3.16 | 2.47 |
| **10 Year Treasury Note** | 3.85 | 3.73 | 2.93 |
| **20 Year Treasury Note** | 4.53 | 4.49 | 3.84 |
| **Conventional Mortgage** | 5.10 | 4.97 | 4.81 |

*Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.*

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

*All nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.*

| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,617.0 | 1,631.1 | -14.1 | -0.9 | 1,614.0 |
| Maine | 584.9 | 597.8 | -12.9 | -2.2 | 591.4 |
| Massachusetts | 3,167.0 | 3,192.2 | -25.2 | -0.8 | 3,147.9 |
| New Hampshire | 623.3 | 626.4 | -3.1 | -0.5 | 627.4 |
| New Jersey | 3,858.5 | 3,905.1 | -46.6 | -1.2 | 3,848.0 |
| New York | 8,539.7 | 8,586.9 | -47.2 | -0.5 | 8,507.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,603.7 | 5,632.3 | -28.6 | -0.5 | 5,569.7 |
| Rhode Island | 448.0 | 460.4 | -12.4 | -2.7 | 452.4 |
| Vermont | 294.0 | 297.8 | -3.8 | -1.3 | 295.9 |
| United States | 130,161.0 | 131,542.0 | -1,381.0 | -1.0 | 129,871.0 |

*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

## LABOR FORCE

*Eight of nine states posted increases in the labor force from last year.*

| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,903.9 | 1,890.5 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 1,907.8 |
| Maine | 704.9 | 704.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 705.2 |
| Massachusetts | 3,488.5 | 3,474.8 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 3,483.7 |
| New Hampshire | 747.1 | 742.7 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 748.1 |
| New Jersey | 4,570.8 | 4,544.6 | 26.2 | 0.6 | 4,563.4 |
| New York | 9,682.1 | 9,730.5 | -48.4 | -0.5 | 9,653.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,470.0 | 6,432.4 | 37.6 | 0.6 | 6,458.0 |
| Rhode Island | 579.3 | 562.8 | 16.5 | 2.9 | 578.4 |
| Vermont | 362.2 | 361.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 362.4 |
| United States | 154,715.0 | 154,718.0 | -3.0 | 0.0 | 153,910.0 |

*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

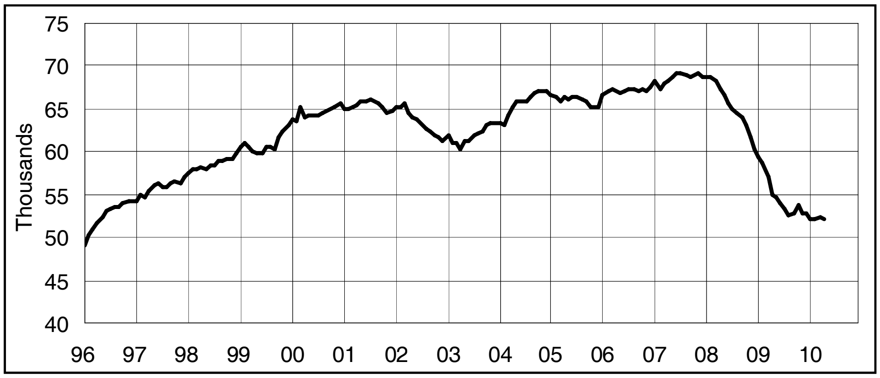
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

*Seven of nine states showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.*

| (Seasonally adjusted) | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 9.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 |
| Maine | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| Massachusetts | 9.2 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 9.3 |
| New Hampshire | 6.7 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 7.0 |
| New Jersey | 9.8 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 9.8 |
| New York | 8.4 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 8.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 9.0 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 9.0 |
| Rhode Island | 12.5 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 12.6 |
| Vermont | 6.4 | 7.2 | -0.8 | 6.6 |
| United States | 9.9 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 9.7 |

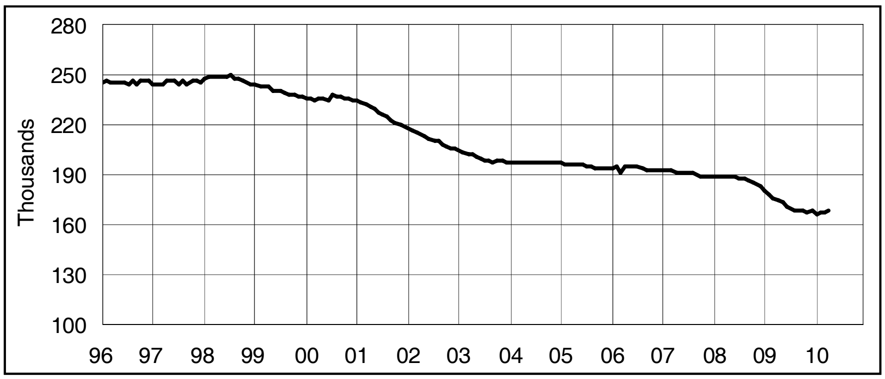
*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

## CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



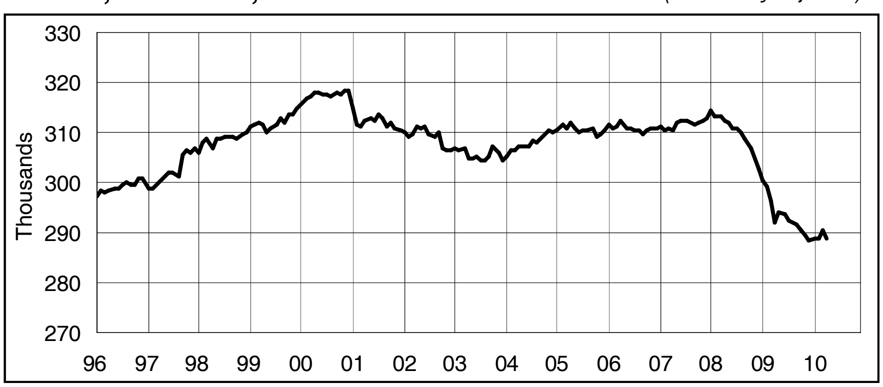

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 68.6 | 59.4 | 52.1 |
| Feb | 68.6 | 58.6 | 52.1 |
| Mar | 68.3 | 57.1 | 52.4 |
| Apr | 67.4 | 54.9 | 52.2 |
| May | 66.6 | 54.7 | |
| Jun | 65.7 | 54.1 | |
| Jul | 65.0 | 53.2 | |
| Aug | 64.5 | 52.6 | |
| Sep | 64.0 | 52.9 | |
| Oct | 63.1 | 53.7 | |
| Nov | 61.6 | 52.8 | |
| Dec | 60.4 | 52.9 | |

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



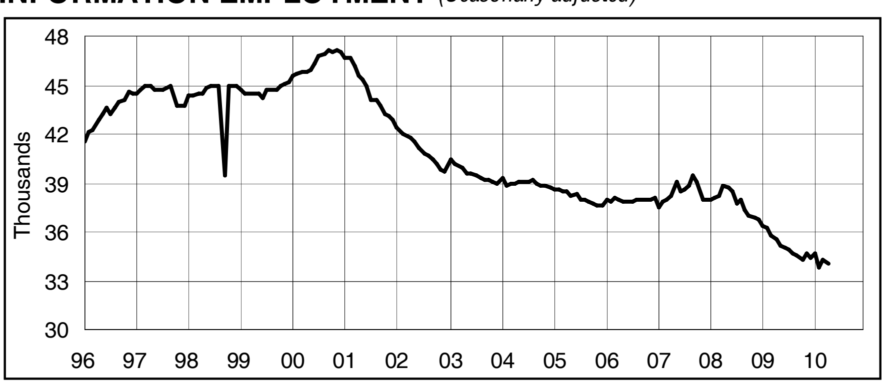

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 189.2 | 179.9 | 166.0 |
| Feb | 188.8 | 177.6 | 166.8 |
| Mar | 188.4 | 175.8 | 167.4 |
| Apr | 188.9 | 174.2 | 168.2 |
| May | 189.0 | 172.7 | |
| Jun | 188.5 | 171.1 | |
| Jul | 188.0 | 169.5 | |
| Aug | 187.6 | 168.4 | |
| Sep | 186.6 | 167.8 | |
| Oct | 185.6 | 168.5 | |
| Nov | 184.1 | 167.8 | |
| Dec | 182.4 | 168.0 | |

## TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



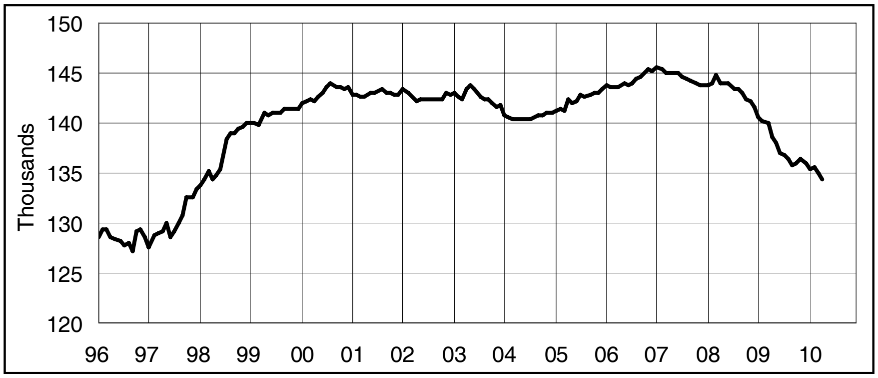

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 314.5 | 300.3 | 288.9 |
| Feb | 313.3 | 299.3 | 289.0 |
| Mar | 313.3 | 296.6 | 290.3 |
| Apr | 312.5 | 292.1 | 288.6 |
| May | 311.9 | 294.2 | |
| Jun | 310.8 | 293.6 | |
| Jul | 310.6 | 292.4 | |
| Aug | 309.9 | 292.0 | |
| Sep | 308.7 | 291.6 | |
| Oct | 307.0 | 290.3 | |
| Nov | 304.6 | 289.8 | |
| Dec | 302.7 | 288.4 | |

## INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



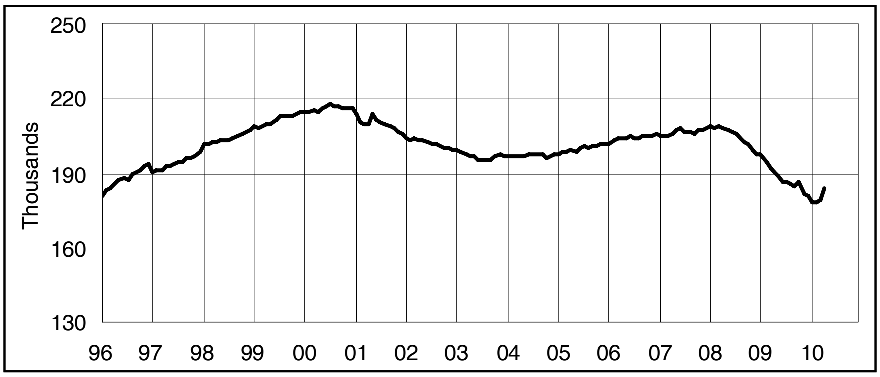

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 37.9 | 36.4 | 34.6 |
| Feb | 38.1 | 36.2 | 33.8 |
| Mar | 38.2 | 35.8 | 34.3 |
| Apr | 38.8 | 35.5 | 34.1 |
| May | 38.7 | 35.1 | |
| Jun | 38.5 | 35.0 | |
| Jul | 37.7 | 34.9 | |
| Aug | 37.9 | 34.7 | |
| Sep | 37.3 | 34.5 | |
| Oct | 37.0 | 34.3 | |
| Nov | 36.8 | 34.6 | |
| Dec | 36.7 | 34.4 | |

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



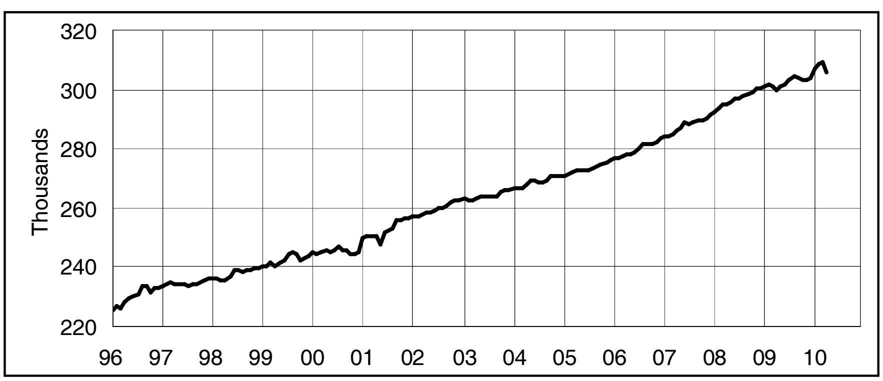

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 143.8 | 140.6 | 135.5 |
| Feb | 144.1 | 140.2 | 135.7 |
| Mar | 144.7 | 140.0 | 135.1 |
| Apr | 144.1 | 138.6 | 134.4 |
| May | 144.0 | 137.9 | |
| Jun | 143.9 | 137.1 | |
| Jul | 143.3 | 136.8 | |
| Aug | 143.5 | 136.3 | |
| Sep | 143.0 | 135.8 | |
| Oct | 142.5 | 136.1 | |
| Nov | 142.3 | 136.4 | |
| Dec | 141.7 | 136.1 | |

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



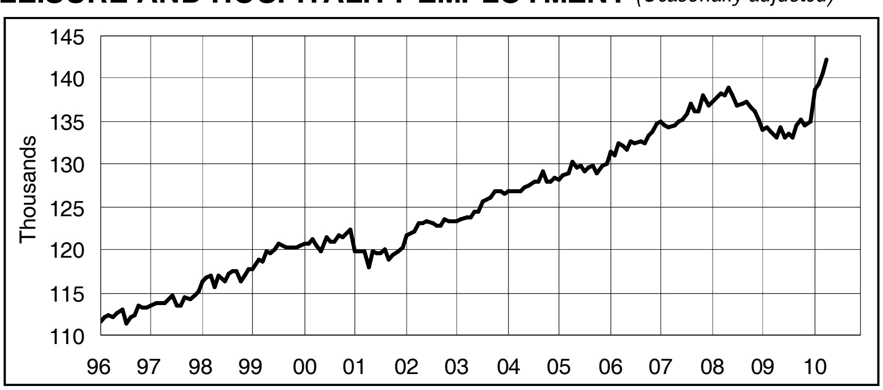

| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 209.1 | 197.3 | 178.6 |
| Feb | 208.2 | 194.3 | 178.6 |
| Mar | 208.6 | 191.9 | 178.8 |
| Apr | 207.8 | 190.2 | 183.9 |
| May | 207.0 | 188.7 | |
| Jun | 206.6 | 186.7 | |
| Jul | 205.9 | 186.0 | |
| Aug | 204.3 | 185.5 | |
| Sep | 202.8 | 184.4 | |
| Oct | 201.5 | 186.6 | |
| Nov | 199.6 | 181.8 | |
| Dec | 197.6 | 180.8 | |

## EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*




| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 292.5 | 300.9 | 307.5 |
| Feb | 293.4 | 301.8 | 308.5 |
| Mar | 295.0 | 301.2 | 309.3 |
| Apr | 294.9 | 300.0 | 305.7 |
| May | 295.6 | 301.2 | |
| Jun | 297.2 | 301.8 | |
| Jul | 296.7 | 303.2 | |
| Aug | 297.7 | 304.2 | |
| Sep | 298.2 | 303.8 | |
| Oct | 298.8 | 303.1 | |
| Nov | 300.1 | 303.2 | |
| Dec | 300.6 | 303.9 | |

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*




| Month | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 137.4 | 134.0 | 138.8 |
| Feb | 137.8 | 134.3 | 139.5 |
| Mar | 138.2 | 133.7 | 140.5 |
| Apr | 138.1 | 133.1 | 142.1 |
| May | 139.0 | 134.3 | |
| Jun | 137.9 | 133.1 | |
| Jul | 136.8 | 133.5 | |
| Aug | 137.1 | 133.2 | |
| Sep | 137.3 | 134.6 | |
| Oct | 136.7 | 135.3 | |
| Nov | 136.2 | 134.6 | |
| Dec | 135.3 | 135.0 | |

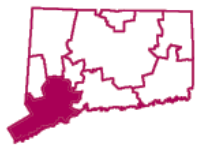
## CONNECTICUT

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **1,614,600** | **1,626,900** | **-12,300** | **-0.8** | **1,596,100** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **1,363,100** | **1,372,200** | **-9,100** | **-0.7** | **1,346,700** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **218,300** | **227,500** | **-9,200** | **-4.0** | **213,700** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **50,700** | **54,300** | **-3,600** | **-6.6** | **47,000** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **167,600** | **173,200** | **-5,600** | **-3.2** | **166,700** |
| **Durable Goods** | **128,800** | **133,600** | **-4,800** | **-3.6** | **128,100** |
| Fabricated Metal | 28,500 | 29,800 | -1,300 | -4.4 | 28,400 |
| Machinery | 15,500 | 16,200 | -700 | -4.3 | 15,400 |
| Computer and Electronic Product | 13,000 | 13,600 | -600 | -4.4 | 12,800 |
| Transportation Equipment | 42,300 | 43,400 | -1,100 | -2.5 | 42,200 |
| Aerospace Product and Parts | 30,100 | 31,700 | -1,600 | -5.0 | 30,000 |
| **Non-Durable Goods** | **38,800** | **39,600** | **-800** | **-2.0** | **38,600** |
| Chemical | 12,500 | 13,200 | -700 | -5.3 | 12,500 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **1,396,300** | **1,399,400** | **-3,100** | **-0.2** | **1,382,400** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **285,300** | **287,900** | **-2,600** | **-0.9** | **286,600** |
| Wholesale Trade | 62,100 | 65,200 | -3,100 | -4.8 | 63,100 |
| Retail Trade | 176,100 | 174,000 | 2,100 | 1.2 | 174,900 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 19,100 | 19,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,900 |
| Building Material | 14,600 | 14,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,700 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 41,000 | 40,100 | 900 | 2.2 | 41,300 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 24,300 | 24,700 | -400 | -1.6 | 24,600 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 47,100 | 48,700 | -1,600 | -3.3 | 48,600 |
| Utilities | 8,500 | 8,600 | -100 | -1.2 | 8,600 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 38,600 | 40,100 | -1,500 | -3.7 | 40,000 |
| **INFORMATION** | **34,000** | **35,200** | **-1,200** | **-3.4** | **34,200** |
| Telecommunications | 11,800 | 12,200 | -400 | -3.3 | 12,000 |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **134,000** | **137,700** | **-3,700** | **-2.7** | **134,400** |
| Finance and Insurance | 115,600 | 118,800 | -3,200 | -2.7 | 116,100 |
| Credit Intermediation | 27,200 | 28,000 | -800 | -2.9 | 27,400 |
| Securities and Commodity Contracts | 21,900 | 21,900 | 0 | 0.0 | 22,000 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 62,100 | 64,400 | -2,300 | -3.6 | 62,400 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 18,400 | 18,900 | -500 | -2.6 | 18,300 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **184,300** | **190,200** | **-5,900** | **-3.1** | **175,700** |
| Professional, Scientific | 82,200 | 88,800 | -6,600 | -7.4 | 80,000 |
| Legal Services | 13,000 | 13,300 | -300 | -2.3 | 12,900 |
| Computer Systems Design | 19,700 | 20,900 | -1,200 | -5.7 | 19,700 |
| Management of Companies | 24,900 | 25,500 | -600 | -2.4 | 25,000 |
| Administrative and Support | 77,200 | 75,900 | 1,300 | 1.7 | 70,700 |
| Employment Services | 23,400 | 21,500 | 1,900 | 8.8 | 22,100 |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **308,800** | **302,900** | **5,900** | **1.9** | **309,500** |
| Educational Services | 61,000 | 60,600 | 400 | 0.7 | 59,900 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 247,800 | 242,300 | 5,500 | 2.3 | 249,600 |
| Hospitals | 60,500 | 60,100 | 400 | 0.7 | 60,500 |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities | 61,400 | 60,400 | 1,000 | 1.7 | 61,300 |
| Social Assistance | 45,400 | 44,400 | 1,000 | 2.3 | 46,800 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **138,300** | **129,800** | **8,500** | **6.5** | **133,000** |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 23,900 | 21,800 | 2,100 | 9.6 | 22,200 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 114,400 | 108,000 | 6,400 | 5.9 | 110,800 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places | 103,700 | 97,400 | 6,300 | 6.5 | 100,900 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **60,100** | **61,000** | **-900** | **-1.5** | **59,600** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **251,500** | **254,700** | **-3,200** | **-1.3** | **249,400** |
| Federal Government | 20,300 | 20,600 | -300 | -1.5 | 18,800 |
| State Government | 69,100 | 72,100 | -3,000 | -4.2 | 68,500 |
| Local Government** | 162,100 | 162,000 | 100 | 0.1 | 162,100 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

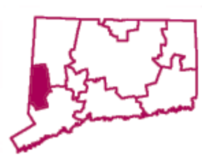
## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Not Seasonally Adjusted* | | | |
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **395,200** | **396,800** | **-1,600** | **-0.4** | **392,000** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **348,100** | **349,900** | **-1,800** | **-0.5** | **344,900** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **46,500** | **49,600** | **-3,100** | **-6.3** | **45,800** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **11,000** | **12,300** | **-1,300** | **-10.6** | **10,200** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **35,500** | **37,300** | **-1,800** | **-4.8** | **35,600** |
| **Durable Goods** | **27,400** | **28,500** | **-1,100** | **-3.9** | **27,400** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **348,700** | **347,200** | **1,500** | **0.4** | **346,200** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **69,300** | **70,000** | **-700** | **-1.0** | **70,100** |
| Wholesale Trade | 13,700 | 14,000 | -300 | -2.1 | 13,800 |
| Retail Trade | 45,200 | 45,700 | -500 | -1.1 | 45,800 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 10,400 | 10,300 | 100 | 1.0 | 10,500 |
| **INFORMATION** | **11,100** | **11,500** | **-400** | **-3.5** | **11,100** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **42,400** | **43,000** | **-600** | **-1.4** | **42,800** |
| Finance and Insurance | 36,600 | 36,900 | -300 | -0.8 | 36,700 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **61,300** | **63,200** | **-1,900** | **-3.0** | **59,200** |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **67,500** | **64,400** | **3,100** | **4.8** | **67,500** |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 55,800 | 53,600 | 2,200 | 4.1 | 55,600 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **33,800** | **32,100** | **1,700** | **5.3** | **32,500** |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 25,300 | 24,300 | 1,000 | 4.1 | 24,800 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **16,200** | **16,100** | **100** | **0.6** | **15,900** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **47,100** | **46,900** | **200** | **0.4** | **47,100** |
| Federal | 3,300 | 3,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,000 |
| State & Local | 43,800 | 43,600 | 200 | 0.5 | 44,100 |

For further information on the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

## DANBURY LMA

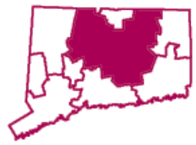


| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Not Seasonally Adjusted* | | | |
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **64,600** | **65,300** | **-700** | **-1.1** | **63,200** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **54,600** | **56,800** | **-2,200** | **-3.9** | **53,400** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **10,900** | **11,600** | **-700** | **-6.0** | **10,800** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **53,700** | **53,700** | **0** | **0.0** | **52,400** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **14,000** | **14,300** | **-300** | **-2.1** | **13,800** |
| Retail Trade | 10,600 | 10,700 | -100 | -0.9 | 10,400 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **6,800** | **7,400** | **-600** | **-8.1** | **6,500** |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **5,000** | **5,200** | **-200** | **-3.8** | **4,800** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **10,000** | **8,500** | **1,500** | **17.6** | **9,800** |
| Federal | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0.0 | 600 |
| State & Local | 9,400 | 7,900 | 1,500 | 19.0 | 9,200 |

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

## HARTFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **534,600** | **541,200** | **-6,600** | **-1.2** | **529,500** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **445,400** | **450,100** | **-4,700** | **-1.0** | **441,100** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **73,500** | **77,100** | **-3,600** | **-4.7** | **71,800** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **17,000** | **17,900** | **-900** | **-5.0** | **15,700** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **56,500** | **59,200** | **-2,700** | **-4.6** | **56,100** |
| **Durable Goods** | **47,100** | **49,300** | **-2,200** | **-4.5** | **46,900** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **461,100** | **464,100** | **-3,000** | **-0.6** | **457,700** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **83,700** | **84,600** | **-900** | **-1.1** | **84,200** |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,200 | 18,800 | -600 | -3.2 | 18,300 |
| Retail Trade | 51,400 | 51,300 | 100 | 0.2 | 51,400 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 14,100 | 14,500 | -400 | -2.8 | 14,500 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 10,900 | 11,100 | -200 | -1.8 | 11,300 |
| **INFORMATION** | **11,400** | **11,800** | **-400** | **-3.4** | **11,500** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **61,400** | **63,800** | **-2,400** | **-3.8** | **60,500** |
| Depository Credit Institutions | 6,800 | 7,200 | -400 | -5.6 | 6,900 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 41,400 | 43,800 | -2,400 | -5.5 | 41,600 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **57,400** | **58,400** | **-1,000** | **-1.7** | **55,600** |
| Professional, Scientific | 27,700 | 28,000 | -300 | -1.1 | 27,400 |
| Administrative and Support | 22,000 | 23,300 | -1,300 | -5.6 | 20,800 |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **97,900** | **95,100** | **2,800** | **2.9** | **98,000** |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 84,800 | 81,700 | 3,100 | 3.8 | 84,700 |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 25,400 | 24,600 | 800 | 3.3 | 25,300 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **40,200** | **39,100** | **1,100** | **2.8** | **39,700** |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 35,800 | 33,400 | 2,400 | 7.2 | 35,300 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **19,900** | **20,200** | **-300** | **-1.5** | **19,800** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **89,200** | **91,100** | **-1,900** | **-2.1** | **88,400** |
| Federal | 5,700 | 6,100 | -400 | -6.6 | 5,400 |
| State & Local | 83,500 | 85,000 | -1,500 | -1.8 | 83,000 |

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

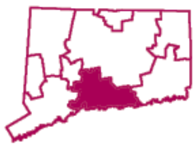
## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

*Seasonally Adjusted*

| Labor Market Areas | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA** | **396,700** | **399,200** | **-2,500** | **-0.6** | **397,200** |
| **DANBURY LMA** | **64,900** | **65,600** | **-700** | **-1.1** | **64,200** |
| **HARTFORD LMA** | **532,400** | **541,800** | **-9,400** | **-1.7** | **532,400** |
| **NEW HAVEN LMA** | **266,100** | **266,800** | **-700** | **-0.3** | **267,000** |
| **NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA** | **131,300** | **131,800** | **-500** | **-0.4** | **130,900** |
| **WATERBURY LMA** | **60,700** | **63,300** | **-2,600** | **-4.1** | **61,100** |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

## NEW HAVEN LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **266,900** | **266,600** | **300** | **0.1** | **264,500** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **232,900** | **231,700** | **1,200** | **0.5** | **230,300** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **36,200** | **37,500** | **-1,300** | **-3.5** | **35,700** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **9,400** | **9,400** | **0** | **0.0** | **8,900** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **26,800** | **28,100** | **-1,300** | **-4.6** | **26,800** |
| **Durable Goods** | **19,500** | **20,500** | **-1,000** | **-4.9** | **19,400** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **230,700** | **229,100** | **1,600** | **0.7** | **228,800** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **48,100** | **47,400** | **700** | **1.5** | **47,800** |
| Wholesale Trade | 11,500 | 11,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,300 |
| Retail Trade | 28,200 | 27,600 | 600 | 2.2 | 28,100 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 8,400 | 8,300 | 100 | 1.2 | 8,400 |
| **INFORMATION** | **6,300** | **6,900** | **-600** | **-8.7** | **6,300** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **12,000** | **12,400** | **-400** | **-3.2** | **12,100** |
| Finance and Insurance | 8,800 | 9,100 | -300 | -3.3 | 8,800 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **24,200** | **23,700** | **500** | **2.1** | **23,800** |
| Administrative and Support | 10,300 | 10,500 | -200 | -1.9 | 10,000 |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **73,900** | **72,100** | **1,800** | **2.5** | **72,600** |
| Educational Services | 28,700 | 27,000 | 1,700 | 6.3 | 27,200 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 45,200 | 45,100 | 100 | 0.2 | 45,400 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **21,700** | **21,000** | **700** | **3.3** | **21,400** |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 18,500 | 18,200 | 300 | 1.6 | 18,300 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **10,500** | **10,700** | **-200** | **-1.9** | **10,600** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **34,000** | **34,900** | **-900** | **-2.6** | **34,200** |
| Federal | 4,800 | 5,200 | -400 | -7.7 | 4,800 |
| State & Local | 29,200 | 29,700 | -500 | -1.7 | 29,400 |

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

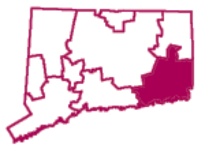
## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **College enrollment up among 2009 high school grads**

Of the 2.9 million youth age 16 to 24 who graduated from high school in January through October 2009, 2.1 million (70.1 percent) were enrolled in college in October 2009. This was a historical high for the series, which began in 1959. For 2009 graduates, the college enrollment rate was 73.8 percent for young women and 66.0 percent for young men. The college enrollment rate of 2009 Asian graduates (92.2 percent) was higher than for recent white (69.2 percent), black (68.7 percent), and Hispanic (59.3 percent) graduates. The labor force participation rate (the proportion of the population working or looking for work) for recent high school graduates enrolled in college was 42.1 percent. The participation rates for male and female graduates enrolled in college were about the same (40.8 percent and 43.2 percent, respectively). Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college in October 2009, 91.6 percent were full-time students. Recent graduates enrolled as full-time students were about half as likely to be in the labor force (38.7 percent) than their peers enrolled part time (79.3 percent). About 6 in 10 recent high school graduates who were enrolled in college attended 4-year institutions. Of these students, 30.9 percent participated in the labor force, compared with 59.2 percent of recent graduates enrolled in 2-year colleges. This information is from a supplement to the October 2009 Current Population Survey. Additional information is available from "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2009 High School Graduates" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-10-0533.

*Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 28, 2010*

## NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

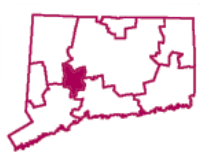


*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **130,300** | **130,800** | **-500** | **-0.4** | **128,500** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **92,500** | **91,700** | **800** | **0.9** | **90,700** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **18,100** | **18,500** | **-400** | **-2.2** | **17,800** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **3,200** | **3,400** | **-200** | **-5.9** | **3,000** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **14,900** | **15,100** | **-200** | **-1.3** | **14,800** |
| **Durable Goods** | **10,600** | **10,700** | **-100** | **-0.9** | **10,500** |
| **Non-Durable Goods** | **4,300** | **4,400** | **-100** | **-2.3** | **4,300** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **112,200** | **112,300** | **-100** | **-0.1** | **110,700** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **22,400** | **21,600** | **800** | **3.7** | **22,100** |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,400 | 2,500 | -100 | -4.0 | 2,400 |
| Retail Trade | 15,000 | 14,500 | 500 | 3.4 | 14,700 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 5,000 | 4,600 | 400 | 8.7 | 5,000 |
| **INFORMATION** | **1,700** | **1,700** | **0** | **0.0** | **1,700** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **3,100** | **3,100** | **0** | **0.0** | **3,100** |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **9,300** | **9,600** | **-300** | **-3.1** | **9,000** |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **20,300** | **20,000** | **300** | **1.5** | **20,200** |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 17,300 | 17,100 | 200 | 1.2 | 17,400 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **14,300** | **13,700** | **600** | **4.4** | **13,500** |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 12,400 | 11,700 | 700 | 6.0 | 11,800 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places | 10,800 | 10,000 | 800 | 8.0 | 10,400 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **3,300** | **3,500** | **-200** | **-5.7** | **3,300** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **37,800** | **39,100** | **-1,300** | **-3.3** | **37,800** |
| Federal | 2,900 | 2,800 | 100 | 3.6 | 2,800 |
| State & Local** | 34,900 | 36,300 | -1,400 | -3.9 | 35,000 |

For further information on the Norwich-New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

## WATERBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **60,900** | **63,300** | **-2,400** | **-3.8** | **60,700** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **51,500** | **52,900** | **-1,400** | **-2.6** | **51,200** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **9,800** | **10,400** | **-600** | **-5.8** | **9,600** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **2,200** | **2,200** | **0** | **0.0** | **2,200** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **7,600** | **8,200** | **-600** | **-7.3** | **7,400** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **51,100** | **52,900** | **-1,800** | **-3.4** | **51,100** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **12,200** | **12,000** | **200** | **1.7** | **12,100** |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,000 |
| Retail Trade | 8,300 | 8,200 | 100 | 1.2 | 8,300 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 1,900 | 1,800 | 100 | 5.6 | 1,800 |
| **INFORMATION** | **700** | **700** | **0** | **0.0** | **700** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **1,900** | **2,100** | **-200** | **-9.5** | **2,000** |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **4,400** | **5,000** | **-600** | **-12.0** | **4,200** |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **15,100** | **15,200** | **-100** | **-0.7** | **15,400** |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 13,900 | 13,800 | 100 | 0.7 | 14,000 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **5,500** | **5,200** | **300** | **5.8** | **5,300** |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **1,900** | **2,300** | **-400** | **-17.4** | **1,900** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **9,400** | **10,400** | **-1,000** | **-9.6** | **9,500** |
| Federal | 500 | 600 | -100 | -16.7 | 500 |
| State & Local | 8,900 | 9,800 | -900 | -9.2 | 9,000 |

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

## SMALLER LMAS

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | |
| **ENFIELD LMA** | **46,200** | **46,900** | **-700** | **-1.5** | **45,800** |
| **TORRINGTON LMA** | **34,300** | **34,900** | **-600** | **-1.7** | **33,900** |
| **WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA** | **35,600** | **35,500** | **100** | **0.3** | **35,600** |

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA*

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | **279,000** | **289,100** | **-10,100** | **-3.5** | **275,300** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **229,000** | **237,900** | **-8,900** | **-3.7** | **225,400** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES** | **37,600** | **41,300** | **-3,700** | **-9.0** | **36,900** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING** | **8,100** | **8,800** | **-700** | **-8.0** | **7,200** |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **29,500** | **32,500** | **-3,000** | **-9.2** | **29,700** |
| **Durable Goods** | **19,300** | **21,100** | **-1,800** | **-8.5** | **19,500** |
| **Non-Durable Goods** | **10,200** | **11,400** | **-1,200** | **-10.5** | **10,200** |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES** | **241,400** | **247,800** | **-6,400** | **-2.6** | **238,400** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES** | **54,300** | **56,100** | **-1,800** | **-3.2** | **54,100** |
| Wholesale Trade | 10,400 | 10,800 | -400 | -3.7 | 10,300 |
| Retail Trade | 32,100 | 32,800 | -700 | -2.1 | 31,900 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 11,800 | 12,500 | -700 | -5.6 | 11,900 |
| **INFORMATION** | **3,900** | **4,200** | **-300** | **-7.1** | **3,900** |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES** | **16,500** | **17,000** | **-500** | **-2.9** | **16,400** |
| Finance and Insurance | 13,100 | 13,300 | -200 | -1.5 | 13,100 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 8,100 | 8,400 | -300 | -3.6 | 8,100 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **20,600** | **22,400** | **-1,800** | **-8.0** | **19,800** |
| **EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES** | **59,000** | **58,700** | **300** | **0.5** | **58,600** |
| Educational Services | 13,200 | 13,300 | -100 | -0.8 | 13,200 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 45,800 | 45,400 | 400 | 0.9 | 45,400 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY** | **26,000** | **27,000** | **-1,000** | **-3.7** | **24,600** |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **11,100** | **11,200** | **-100** | **-0.9** | **11,100** |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **50,000** | **51,200** | **-1,200** | **-2.3** | **49,900** |
| Federal | 6,500 | 6,800 | -300 | -4.4 | 6,300 |
| State & Local | 43,500 | 44,400 | -900 | -2.0 | 43,600 |

* New England City and Town Area

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | APR 2010 | APR 2009 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***CONNECTICUT*** | Civilian Labor Force | 1,879,800 | 1,883,900 | -4,100 | -0.2 | 1,891,300 |
| | Employed | 1,719,800 | 1,736,800 | -17,000 | -1.0 | 1,716,000 |
| | Unemployed | 159,900 | 147,200 | 12,700 | 8.6 | 175,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.5 | 7.8 | 0.7 | --- | 9.3 |
| **BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 474,700 | 474,900 | -200 | 0.0 | 477,400 |
| | Employed | 437,100 | 439,400 | -2,300 | -0.5 | 436,800 |
| | Unemployed | 37,500 | 35,600 | 1,900 | 5.3 | 40,600 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 7.9 | 7.5 | 0.4 | --- | 8.5 |
| **DANBURY LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 90,400 | 91,500 | -1,100 | -1.2 | 90,600 |
| | Employed | 84,100 | 85,000 | -900 | -1.1 | 83,300 |
| | Unemployed | 6,300 | 6,500 | -200 | -3.1 | 7,300 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 7.0 | 7.1 | -0.1 | --- | 8.1 |
| **ENFIELD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 49,700 | 50,400 | -700 | -1.4 | 49,400 |
| | Employed | 45,300 | 46,800 | -1,500 | -3.2 | 45,000 |
| | Unemployed | 4,400 | 3,600 | 800 | 22.2 | 4,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.9 | 7.2 | 1.7 | --- | 8.9 |
| **HARTFORD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 596,000 | 598,200 | -2,200 | -0.4 | 600,800 |
| | Employed | 545,000 | 552,000 | -7,000 | -1.3 | 543,900 |
| | Unemployed | 51,000 | 46,200 | 4,800 | 10.4 | 56,900 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.6 | 7.7 | 0.9 | --- | 9.5 |
| **NEW HAVEN LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 315,500 | 313,400 | 2,100 | 0.7 | 317,400 |
| | Employed | 288,300 | 289,100 | -800 | -0.3 | 287,900 |
| | Unemployed | 27,200 | 24,300 | 2,900 | 11.9 | 29,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.6 | 7.8 | 0.8 | --- | 9.3 |
| **NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 153,500 | 152,800 | 700 | 0.5 | 153,500 |
| | Employed | 140,700 | 141,000 | -300 | -0.2 | 139,800 |
| | Unemployed | 12,800 | 11,700 | 1,100 | 9.4 | 13,700 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.3 | 7.7 | 0.6 | --- | 8.9 |
| **TORRINGTON LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 53,900 | 54,700 | -800 | -1.5 | 54,400 |
| | Employed | 49,200 | 50,400 | -1,200 | -2.4 | 49,000 |
| | Unemployed | 4,700 | 4,400 | 300 | 6.8 | 5,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 8.7 | 8.0 | 0.7 | --- | 9.9 |
| **WATERBURY LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 101,000 | 102,100 | -1,100 | -1.1 | 102,200 |
| | Employed | 89,200 | 91,300 | -2,100 | -2.3 | 89,400 |
| | Unemployed | 11,800 | 10,900 | 900 | 8.3 | 12,800 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 11.6 | 10.6 | 1.0 | --- | 12.6 |
| **WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 58,900 | 59,100 | -200 | -0.3 | 59,500 |
| | Employed | 53,200 | 53,900 | -700 | -1.3 | 53,200 |
| | Unemployed | 5,700 | 5,200 | 500 | 9.6 | 6,300 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 9.8 | 8.8 | 1.0 | --- | 10.6 |
| ***UNITED STATES*** | Civilian Labor Force | 153,911,000 | 153,834,000 | 77,000 | 0.1 | 153,660,000 |
| | Employed | 139,302,000 | 140,586,000 | -1,284,000 | -0.9 | 137,983,000 |
| | Unemployed | 14,609,000 | 13,248,000 | 1,361,000 | 10.3 | 15,678,000 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 9.5 | 8.6 | 0.9 | --- | 10.2 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 2010 | 2009 | CHG Y/Y | MAR 2010 | AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2010 | 2009 | CHG Y/Y | MAR 2010 | AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2010 | 2009 | CHG Y/Y | MAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRODUCTION WORKER** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **$960.07** | **$909.69** | **$50.38** | **$959.30** | **41.4** | **39.5** | **1.9** | **41.6** | **$23.19** | **$23.03** | **$0.16** | **$23.06** |
| **DURABLE GOODS** | **1,004.42** | **944.66** | **59.76** | **999.81** | **41.3** | **39.1** | **2.2** | **41.4** | **24.32** | **24.16** | **0.16** | **24.15** |
| **NON-DUR. GOODS** | **833.07** | **800.28** | **32.79** | **842.73** | **41.8** | **40.5** | 1.3 | **42.2** | **19.93** | **19.76** | **0.17** | **19.97** |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | **987.29** | **938.63** | **48.66** | **982.34** | **37.2** | **37.5** | **-0.3** | **36.6** | **26.54** | **25.03** | **1.51** | **26.84** |
| **ALL EMPLOYEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **STATEWIDE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **946.05** | **914.95** | **31.11** | **928.12** | **33.3** | **32.7** | **0.6** | **33.1** | **28.41** | **27.98** | **0.43** | **28.04** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING** | **1,150.50** | **1,107.41** | **43.09** | **1,151.71** | **39.0** | **37.0** | **2.0** | **38.7** | **29.50** | **29.93** | **-0.43** | **29.76** |
| Construction | 1,060.30 | 1,017.75 | 42.55 | 1,085.99 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 1.2 | 35.7 | 28.97 | 28.75 | 0.22 | 30.42 |
| Manufacturing | 1,180.64 | 1,146.76 | 33.88 | 1,180.24 | 39.9 | 38.2 | 1.7 | 39.9 | 29.59 | 30.02 | -0.43 | 29.58 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING** | **906.75** | **875.45** | **31.30** | **884.80** | **32.2** | **31.8** | 0.4 | **32.0** | **28.16** | **27.53** | **0.63** | **27.65** |
| Trade, Transp., Utilities | 734.91 | 764.28 | -29.37 | 709.50 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 22.27 | 23.16 | -0.89 | 21.50 |
| Financial Activities | 1,510.44 | 1,468.39 | 42.05 | 1,484.82 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 0.9 | 36.5 | 41.61 | 41.48 | 0.13 | 40.68 |
| Prof. & Business Serv. | 1,005.27 | 1,019.24 | -13.97 | 1,016.74 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 0.9 | 33.6 | 29.48 | 30.70 | -1.22 | 30.26 |
| Education & Health Ser. | 783.26 | 782.70 | 0.56 | 788.10 | 30.3 | 30.0 | 0.3 | 30.3 | 25.85 | 26.09 | -0.24 | 26.01 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 393.85 | 401.74 | -7.89 | 376.75 | 26.1 | 26.5 | -0.4 | 25.1 | 15.09 | 15.16 | -0.07 | 15.01 |
| Other Services | 634.27 | 651.78 | -17.51 | 642.06 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 22.10 | 22.71 | -0.61 | 22.14 |
| **LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 1,009.61 | 1,058.18 | -48.57 | 996.30 | 33.2 | 32.4 | 0.8 | 32.4 | 30.41 | 32.66 | -2.25 | 30.75 |
| Danbury | 968.90 | 859.47 | 109.43 | 963.56 | 35.7 | 33.3 | 2.4 | 35.9 | 27.14 | 25.81 | 1.33 | 26.84 |
| Hartford | 1,019.30 | 1,018.71 | 0.59 | 1,034.40 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 0.8 | 35.1 | 29.04 | 29.70 | -0.66 | 29.47 |
| New Haven | 860.38 | 824.83 | 35.55 | 831.73 | 33.4 | 31.7 | 1.7 | 32.2 | 25.76 | 26.02 | -0.26 | 25.83 |
| Norwich-New London | 672.36 | 654.81 | 17.55 | 687.66 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 0.4 | 31.3 | 21.55 | 21.26 | 0.29 | 21.97 |
| Waterbury | 762.29 | 749.29 | 13.00 | 751.12 | 33.1 | 32.2 | 0.9 | 32.7 | 23.03 | 23.27 | -0.24 | 22.97 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In April 2010, Hotel Sierra in Shelton began hiring 25-30 employees. Fish & Chops restaurant is opening in Southington, employing 40. ESPN plans to add 25 employees. A Verizon Wireless store, with 10 employees, has opened in Danbury. New London's Thames Shipyard & Repair will expand its drydock, creating 10-20 jobs. Ocean State Job Lot has opened in New Britain with 50 employees. Rapid growth of Post University's Accelerated Degree Programs is leading to 110-130 new jobs. No Name Tortilla Grill, with a staff of 20, has opened in Kensington. Bridgeport is hiring 20 police officers. Advanced Auto Parts will open in Norwalk with 12 employees.

- In April 2010, the Mark Ford-Mercury dealership in New Milford closed, leaving 30 people jobless. Low enrollment is causing St. Ann School in Devon, with 19 staff positions, to close.

*Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media* lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## APRIL 2010

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD** | **474,684** | **437,145** | **37,539** | **7.9** |
| Ansonia | 10,040 | 9,061 | 979 | 9.8 |
| Bridgeport | 64,014 | 55,696 | 8,318 | 13.0 |
| Darien | 9,093 | 8,593 | 500 | 5.5 |
| Derby | 6,969 | 6,284 | 685 | 9.8 |
| Easton | 3,700 | 3,486 | 214 | 5.8 |
| Fairfield | 28,372 | 26,400 | 1,972 | 7.0 |
| Greenwich | 30,191 | 28,493 | 1,698 | 5.6 |
| Milford | 32,836 | 30,126 | 2,710 | 8.3 |
| Monroe | 10,543 | 9,869 | 674 | 6.4 |
| New Canaan | 8,905 | 8,422 | 483 | 5.4 |
| Newtown | 14,218 | 13,365 | 853 | 6.0 |
| Norwalk | 48,406 | 44,901 | 3,505 | 7.2 |
| Oxford | 7,557 | 7,054 | 503 | 6.7 |
| Redding | 4,632 | 4,390 | 242 | 5.2 |
| Ridgefield | 11,669 | 11,046 | 623 | 5.3 |
| Seymour | 9,440 | 8,584 | 856 | 9.1 |
| Shelton | 23,204 | 21,404 | 1,800 | 7.8 |
| Southbury | 9,178 | 8,520 | 658 | 7.2 |
| Stamford | 67,103 | 62,164 | 4,939 | 7.4 |
| Stratford | 26,195 | 23,700 | 2,495 | 9.5 |
| Trumbull | 17,756 | 16,590 | 1,166 | 6.6 |
| Weston | 4,864 | 4,626 | 238 | 4.9 |
| Westport | 12,698 | 11,986 | 712 | 5.6 |
| Wilton | 8,251 | 7,789 | 462 | 5.6 |
| Woodbridge | 4,849 | 4,597 | 252 | 5.2 |
| **DANBURY** | **90,434** | **84,105** | **6,329** | **7.0** |
| Bethel | 10,635 | 9,885 | 750 | 7.1 |
| Bridgewater | 1,016 | 952 | 64 | 6.3 |
| Brookfield | 9,136 | 8,494 | 642 | 7.0 |
| Danbury | 44,114 | 40,917 | 3,197 | 7.2 |
| New Fairfield | 7,414 | 6,936 | 478 | 6.4 |
| New Milford | 16,021 | 14,934 | 1,087 | 6.8 |
| Sherman | 2,099 | 1,988 | 111 | 5.3 |
| **ENFIELD** | **49,686** | **45,277** | **4,409** | **8.9** |
| East Windsor | 6,470 | 5,802 | 668 | 10.3 |
| Enfield | 23,835 | 21,701 | 2,134 | 9.0 |
| Somers | 4,785 | 4,355 | 430 | 9.0 |
| Suffield | 7,466 | 6,924 | 542 | 7.3 |
| Windsor Locks | 7,131 | 6,495 | 636 | 8.9 |
| **HARTFORD** | **595,988** | **545,024** | **50,964** | **8.6** |
| Andover | 2,002 | 1,862 | 140 | 7.0 |
| Ashford | 2,683 | 2,489 | 194 | 7.2 |
| Avon | 9,280 | 8,757 | 523 | 5.6 |
| Barkhamsted | 2,253 | 2,071 | 182 | 8.1 |
| Berlin | 11,634 | 10,785 | 849 | 7.3 |
| Bloomfield | 10,377 | 9,371 | 1,006 | 9.7 |
| Bolton | 3,058 | 2,868 | 190 | 6.2 |
| Bristol | 34,892 | 31,667 | 3,225 | 9.2 |
| Burlington | 5,453 | 5,072 | 381 | 7.0 |

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HARTFORD cont.... | | | | |
| Canton | 5,879 | 5,475 | 404 | 6.9 |
| Colchester | 9,000 | 8,336 | 664 | 7.4 |
| Columbia | 3,083 | 2,871 | 212 | 6.9 |
| Coventry | 7,162 | 6,605 | 557 | 7.8 |
| Cromwell | 7,998 | 7,374 | 624 | 7.8 |
| East Granby | 3,018 | 2,814 | 204 | 6.8 |
| East Haddam | 5,268 | 4,901 | 367 | 7.0 |
| East Hampton | 7,270 | 6,650 | 620 | 8.5 |
| East Hartford | 26,000 | 23,122 | 2,878 | 11.1 |
| Ellington | 8,938 | 8,348 | 590 | 6.6 |
| Farmington | 13,085 | 12,263 | 822 | 6.3 |
| Glastonbury | 18,441 | 17,355 | 1,086 | 5.9 |
| Granby | 6,422 | 5,998 | 424 | 6.6 |
| Haddam | 4,987 | 4,678 | 309 | 6.2 |
| Hartford | 50,529 | 43,266 | 7,263 | 14.4 |
| Hartland | 1,217 | 1,137 | 80 | 6.6 |
| Harwinton | 3,179 | 2,969 | 210 | 6.6 |
| Hebron | 5,541 | 5,199 | 342 | 6.2 |
| Lebanon | 4,396 | 4,075 | 321 | 7.3 |
| Manchester | 32,915 | 30,292 | 2,623 | 8.0 |
| Mansfield | 13,051 | 12,242 | 809 | 6.2 |
| Marlborough | 3,694 | 3,450 | 244 | 6.6 |
| Middlefield | 2,408 | 2,229 | 179 | 7.4 |
| Middletown | 27,292 | 25,099 | 2,193 | 8.0 |
| New Britain | 35,531 | 31,280 | 4,251 | 12.0 |
| New Hartford | 3,876 | 3,568 | 308 | 7.9 |
| Newington | 16,970 | 15,657 | 1,313 | 7.7 |
| Plainville | 10,344 | 9,358 | 986 | 9.5 |
| Plymouth | 7,075 | 6,262 | 813 | 11.5 |
| Portland | 5,475 | 5,038 | 437 | 8.0 |
| Rocky Hill | 10,874 | 10,141 | 733 | 6.7 |
| Simsbury | 12,168 | 11,444 | 724 | 6.0 |
| Southington | 24,642 | 22,773 | 1,869 | 7.6 |
| South Windsor | 14,941 | 13,965 | 976 | 6.5 |
| Stafford | 7,025 | 6,356 | 669 | 9.5 |
| Thomaston | 4,684 | 4,244 | 440 | 9.4 |
| Tolland | 8,453 | 7,957 | 496 | 5.9 |
| Union | 476 | 449 | 27 | 5.7 |
| Vernon | 17,766 | 16,345 | 1,421 | 8.0 |
| West Hartford | 29,506 | 27,352 | 2,154 | 7.3 |
| Wethersfield | 13,401 | 12,338 | 1,063 | 7.9 |
| Willington | 3,861 | 3,651 | 210 | 5.4 |
| Windsor | 16,515 | 15,156 | 1,359 | 8.2 |

All Labor Market Areas(LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics.For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock-part of the Worcester, MA area-plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## APRIL 2010

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW HAVEN** | **315,492** | **288,319** | **27,173** | **8.6** |
| Bethany | 3,186 | 2,975 | 211 | 6.6 |
| Branford | 17,481 | 16,286 | 1,195 | 6.8 |
| Cheshire | 14,803 | 13,863 | 940 | 6.4 |
| Chester | 2,287 | 2,148 | 139 | 6.1 |
| Clinton | 8,121 | 7,476 | 645 | 7.9 |
| Deep River | 2,621 | 2,425 | 196 | 7.5 |
| Durham | 4,343 | 4,108 | 235 | 5.4 |
| East Haven | 16,529 | 14,949 | 1,580 | 9.6 |
| Essex | 3,842 | 3,596 | 246 | 6.4 |
| Guilford | 13,148 | 12,350 | 798 | 6.1 |
| Hamden | 31,259 | 28,824 | 2,435 | 7.8 |
| Killingworth | 3,646 | 3,432 | 214 | 5.9 |
| Madison | 10,192 | 9,585 | 607 | 6.0 |
| Meriden | 32,638 | 29,108 | 3,530 | 10.8 |
| New Haven | 57,003 | 50,326 | 6,677 | 11.7 |
| North Branford | 8,469 | 7,864 | 605 | 7.1 |
| North Haven | 13,401 | 12,368 | 1,033 | 7.7 |
| Old Saybrook | 5,569 | 5,179 | 390 | 7.0 |
| Orange | 7,267 | 6,856 | 411 | 5.7 |
| Wallingford | 25,857 | 23,843 | 2,014 | 7.8 |
| Westbrook | 3,769 | 3,489 | 280 | 7.4 |
| West Haven | 30,063 | 27,271 | 2,792 | 9.3 |
| | | | | |
| *NORWICH-NEW LONDON | **139,712** | **128,367** | **11,345** | **8.1** |
| Bozrah | 1,513 | 1,394 | 119 | 7.9 |
| Canterbury | 3,300 | 3,024 | 276 | 8.4 |
| East Lyme | 10,153 | 9,391 | 762 | 7.5 |
| Franklin | 1,195 | 1,116 | 79 | 6.6 |
| Griswold | 7,409 | 6,756 | 653 | 8.8 |
| Groton | 19,345 | 17,741 | 1,604 | 8.3 |
| Ledyard | 8,692 | 8,083 | 609 | 7.0 |
| Lisbon | 2,606 | 2,425 | 181 | 6.9 |
| Lyme | 1,161 | 1,087 | 74 | 6.4 |
| Montville | 11,123 | 10,254 | 869 | 7.8 |
| New London | 13,983 | 12,540 | 1,443 | 10.3 |
| No. Stonington | 3,360 | 3,117 | 243 | 7.2 |
| Norwich | 21,147 | 19,198 | 1,949 | 9.2 |
| Old Lyme | 4,242 | 3,971 | 271 | 6.4 |
| Preston | 2,927 | 2,726 | 201 | 6.9 |
| Salem | 2,658 | 2,486 | 172 | 6.5 |
| Sprague | 1,859 | 1,671 | 188 | 10.1 |
| Stonington | 10,742 | 10,038 | 704 | 6.6 |
| Voluntown | 1,673 | 1,516 | 157 | 9.4 |
| Waterford | 10,627 | 9,834 | 793 | 7.5 |

*Connecticut portion only. For whole NECTA, including Rhode Island town, see below.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORWICH-NEW LONDON | **153,531** | **140,749** | **12,782** | **8.3** |
| Westerly, RI | 13,819 | 12,382 | 1,437 | 10.4 |

Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TORRINGTON** | **53,889** | **49,195** | **4,694** | **8.7** |
| Bethlehem | 1,980 | 1,837 | 143 | 7.2 |
| Canaan | 602 | 552 | 50 | 8.3 |
| Colebrook | 795 | 760 | 35 | 4.4 |
| Cornwall | 817 | 762 | 55 | 6.7 |
| Goshen | 1,613 | 1,505 | 108 | 6.7 |
| Kent | 1,552 | 1,455 | 97 | 6.3 |
| Litchfield | 4,305 | 3,979 | 326 | 7.6 |
| Morris | 1,259 | 1,162 | 97 | 7.7 |
| Norfolk | 916 | 857 | 59 | 6.4 |
| North Canaan | 1,717 | 1,564 | 153 | 8.9 |
| Roxbury | 1,323 | 1,256 | 67 | 5.1 |
| Salisbury | 1,896 | 1,782 | 114 | 6.0 |
| Sharon | 1,530 | 1,428 | 102 | 6.7 |
| Torrington | 19,624 | 17,512 | 2,112 | 10.8 |
| Warren | 728 | 683 | 45 | 6.2 |
| Washington | 1,884 | 1,765 | 119 | 6.3 |
| Winchester | 5,963 | 5,337 | 626 | 10.5 |
| Woodbury | 5,381 | 4,998 | 383 | 7.1 |
| | | | | |
| **WATERBURY** | **100,970** | **89,218** | **11,752** | **11.6** |
| Beacon Falls | 3,296 | 3,016 | 280 | 8.5 |
| Middlebury | 3,865 | 3,609 | 256 | 6.6 |
| Naugatuck | 17,053 | 15,313 | 1,740 | 10.2 |
| Prospect | 5,266 | 4,813 | 453 | 8.6 |
| Waterbury | 50,449 | 43,261 | 7,188 | 14.2 |
| Watertown | 12,055 | 11,024 | 1,031 | 8.6 |
| Wolcott | 8,987 | 8,183 | 804 | 8.9 |
| | | | | |
| WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON | **58,921** | **53,176** | **5,745** | **9.8** |
| Brooklyn | 3,961 | 3,584 | 377 | 9.5 |
| Chaplin | 1,496 | 1,392 | 104 | 7.0 |
| Eastford | 1,026 | 955 | 71 | 6.9 |
| Hampton | 1,275 | 1,170 | 105 | 8.2 |
| Killingly | 9,673 | 8,661 | 1,012 | 10.5 |
| Plainfield | 8,447 | 7,589 | 858 | 10.2 |
| Pomfret | 2,316 | 2,102 | 214 | 9.2 |
| Putnam | 5,254 | 4,738 | 516 | 9.8 |
| Scotland | 1,015 | 961 | 54 | 5.3 |
| Sterling | 2,134 | 1,925 | 209 | 9.8 |
| Thompson | 5,529 | 4,867 | 662 | 12.0 |
| Windham | 12,086 | 10,899 | 1,187 | 9.8 |
| Woodstock | 4,708 | 4,333 | 375 | 8.0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted: | | | | |
| CONNECTICUT | **1,879,800** | **1,719,800** | **159,900** | **8.5** |
| UNITED STATES | **153,911,000** | **139,302,000** | **14,609,000** | **9.5** |
| | | | | |
| Seasonally Adjusted: | | | | |
| CONNECTICUT | **1,903,900** | **1,732,500** | **171,400** | **9.0** |
| UNITED STATES | **154,715,000** | **139,455,000** | **15,260,000** | **9.9** |

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

# HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

| TOWN | APR | YR TO DATE | | TOWN | APR | YR TO DATE | | TOWN | APR | YR TO DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2009 | | 2010 | 2010 | 2009 | | 2010 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Andover | 0 | 0 | 0 | Griswold | na | na | na | Preston | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ansonia | 0 | 3 | 0 | Groton | 5 | 9 | 7 | Prospect | na | na | na |
| Ashford | 1 | 1 | 1 | Guilford | 1 | 5 | 6 | Putnam | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Avon | 2 | 6 | 1 | Haddam | 4 | 10 | 3 | Redding | na | na | na |
| Barkhamsted | na | na | na | Hamden | 1 | 9 | 5 | Ridgefield | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Beacon Falls | na | na | na | Hampton | 0 | 2 | 1 | Rocky Hill | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Berlin | 5 | 15 | 5 | Hartford | 14 | 14 | 0 | Roxbury | na | na | na |
| Bethany | na | na | na | Hartland | na | na | na | Salem | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Bethel | 6 | 20 | 6 | Harwinton | 2 | 2 | 2 | Salisbury | na | na | na |
| Bethlehem | na | na | na | Hebron | na | na | na | Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomfield | na | na | na | Kent | 1 | 1 | 1 | Seymour | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Bolton | 0 | 5 | 1 | Killingly | 3 | 16 | 6 | Sharon | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Bozrah | 0 | 0 | 0 | Killingworth | na | na | na | Shelton | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Branford | na | na | na | Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 2 | Sherman | na | na | na |
| Bridgeport | 10 | 14 | 15 | Ledyard | 1 | 2 | 1 | Simsbury | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Bridgewater | na | na | na | Lisbon | 0 | 1 | 1 | Somers | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Bristol | 6 | 13 | 4 | Litchfield | na | na | na | South Windsor | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Brookfield | na | na | na | Lyme | 0 | 0 | 0 | Southbury | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 9 | 5 | Madison | 0 | 2 | 5 | Southington | 10 | 35 | 13 |
| Burlington | 3 | 10 | 4 | Manchester | 3 | 12 | 4 | Sprague | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Canaan | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mansfield | 0 | 6 | 6 | Stafford | na | na | na |
| Canterbury | 0 | 5 | 1 | Marlborough | 0 | 2 | 1 | Stamford | 0 | 14 | 10 |
| Canton | 0 | 5 | 2 | Meriden | 0 | 4 | 9 | Sterling | na | na | na |
| Chaplin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Middlebury | na | na | na | Stonington | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Cheshire | 6 | 14 | 1 | Middlefield | 0 | 0 | 0 | Stratford | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Chester | na | na | na | Middletown | 7 | 23 | 22 | Suffield | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Clinton | 1 | 1 | 0 | Milford | 7 | 27 | 29 | Thomaston | na | na | na |
| Colchester | 2 | 12 | 1 | Monroe | 1 | 3 | 1 | Thompson | na | na | na |
| Colebrook | 0 | 0 | 0 | Montville | 10 | 22 | 7 | Tolland | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Columbia | 0 | 1 | 2 | Morris | 1 | 1 | 0 | Torrington | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 0 | 0 | 0 | Naugatuck | 1 | 1 | 4 | Trumbull | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Coventry | 6 | 11 | 6 | New Britain | na | na | na | Union | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cromwell | 3 | 7 | 7 | New Canaan | 2 | 5 | 0 | Vernon | 22 | 28 | 5 |
| Danbury | 11 | 44 | 121 | New Fairfield | na | na | na | Voluntown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Darien | na | na | na | New Hartford | 1 | 3 | 3 | Wallingford | 5 | 32 | 10 |
| Deep River | 0 | 2 | 2 | New Haven | 3 | 7 | 2 | Warren | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Derby | na | na | na | New London | 3 | 9 | 7 | Washington | na | na | na |
| Durham | 1 | 3 | 4 | New Milford | 2 | 2 | 4 | Waterbury | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| East Granby | 0 | 1 | 2 | Newington | 1 | 1 | 3 | Waterford | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| East Haddam | 1 | 9 | 2 | Newtown | 1 | 1 | 3 | Watertown | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| East Hampton | 2 | 6 | 2 | Norfolk | 0 | 1 | 0 | West Hartford | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| East Hartford | na | na | na | North Branford | na | na | na | West Haven | na | na | na |
| East Haven | 0 | 1 | 1 | North Canaan | 0 | 0 | 1 | Westbrook | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| East Lyme | 4 | 12 | 4 | North Haven | 3 | 3 | 0 | Weston | na | na | na |
| East Windsor | 12 | 26 | 2 | North Stonington | 0 | 0 | 1 | Westport | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Eastford | 0 | 0 | 0 | Norwalk | 0 | 6 | 180 | Wethersfield | na | na | na |
| Easton | 0 | 0 | 2 | Norwich | 16 | 19 | 80 | Willington | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ellington | 4 | 11 | 12 | Old Lyme | na | na | na | Wilton | na | na | na |
| Enfield | na | na | na | Old Saybrook | 0 | 2 | 4 | Winchester | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Essex | 0 | 2 | 2 | Orange | na | na | na | Windham | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Fairfield | 4 | 7 | 8 | Oxford | 3 | 9 | 12 | Windsor | na | na | na |
| Farmington | 3 | 8 | 5 | Plainfield | 2 | 7 | 4 | Windsor Locks | na | na | na |
| Franklin | 28 | 29 | 0 | Plainville | 2 | 9 | 5 | Wolcott | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Glastonbury | 4 | 14 | 6 | Plymouth | 0 | 3 | 0 | Woodbridge | na | na | na |
| Goshen | 1 | 4 | 6 | Pomfret | 0 | 1 | 1 | Woodbury | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Granby | 0 | 1 | 0 | Portland | 1 | 6 | 2 | Woodstock | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Greenwich | 9 | 32 | 22 | | | | | | | | |

*For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 270-8167.*

***BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS***
Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

***CONSUMER PRICE INDEX***
The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

***EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX***
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

***HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES***
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***INDIAN GAMING DATA***
Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

***INITIAL CLAIMS***
Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

***INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE***
Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

***LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES***
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Beginning with the publication of January 2005 data, an improved methodology is being used to develop labor force estimates, by which monthly state model-based employment and unemployment estimates are controlled to add to the national CPS levels. This will ensure that national economic events are reflected in the state estimates, and it will significantly reduce end-of-year revisions. (For more information, please see the Connecticut Economic Digest, December 2004 issue.) Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

***LABOR MARKET AREAS***
All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Norwalk-Stamford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is referred to in Connecticut Department of Labor publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford MSA is called the Hartford LMA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the 17 towns in the in the northwestern part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the towns of East Windsor, Enfield, Somers, Suffield and Windsor Locks, which are officially part of the Springfield MSA, are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly, the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock - part of the Worcester MSA - are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA. Also, data for Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the Norwich-New London LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

***LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES***
The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

***NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES***
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***UI COVERED WAGES***
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

*(Percent change from prior year; see pages 5-8 for reference months or quarters)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Leading Employment Index** | **+3.9** |
| **Coincident Employment Index** | **-2.5** |
| **Leading General Drift Indicator** | **NA** |
| **Coincident General Drift Indicator** | **NA** |
| **Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer** | **-2.4** |
| **Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index** | **-0.2** |
| **Total Nonfarm Employment** | **-0.9** |
| **Unemployment Rate** | **+1.0*** |
| Labor Force | +0.7 |
| Employed | -0.4 |
| Unemployed | +13.4 |
| **Average Weekly Initial Claims** | **-21.0** |
| **Avg Insured Unempl. Rate** | **-0.91*** |
| **U-6 Unemployment Rate** | **+3.7*** |
| **Average Weekly Hours, Mfg** | **+4.8** |
| **Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg** | **+0.7** |
| **Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg** | **+5.5** |
| **CT Mfg. Production Index** | **-7.3** |
| Production Worker Hours | +2.6 |
| Industrial Electricity Sales | -13.7 |
| **Personal Income** | **+1.7** |
| **UI Covered Wages** | **+0.5** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Business Activity** | |
| New Housing Permits | +2.1 |
| Electricity Sales | -7.0 |
| Construction Contracts Index | -1.4 |
| New Auto Registrations | +13.5 |
| Air Cargo Tons | NA |
| Exports | +4.7 |
| S&P 500: Monthly Close | +36.0 |
| **Business Starts** | |
| Secretary of the State | NA |
| Dept. of Labor | -19.0 |
| **Business Terminations** | |
| Secretary of the State | NA |
| Dept. of Labor | -75.4 |
| **State Revenues** | **+13.5** |
| Corporate Tax | -2.8 |
| Personal Income Tax | +17.2 |
| Real Estate Conveyance Tax | +28.8 |
| Sales & Use Tax | +7.9 |
| Indian Gaming Payments | -0.5 |

*Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent; NA = Not Available

| | |
|---|---|
| **Tourism and Travel** | |
| Info Center Visitors | -18.5 |
| Attraction Visitors | -12.7 |
| Air Passenger Count | NA |
| Indian Gaming Slots | +1.4 |
| Travel and Tourism Index | NA |
| **Employment Cost Index (U.S.)** | |
| Total | +1.6 |
| Wages & Salaries | +1.5 |
| Benefit Costs | +2.0 |
| **Consumer Prices** | |
| U.S. City Average | +2.3 |
| Northeast Region | +2.5 |
| NY-NJ-Long Island | +2.1 |
| Boston-Brockton-Nashua | +2.5 |
| **Interest Rates** | |
| Prime | 0.00* |
| Conventional Mortgage | +0.29* |



THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

*A joint publication of The Connecticut Departments of Labor and Economic and Community Development*

*Mailing address:*

**Connecticut Economic Digest**
**Connecticut Department of Labor**
**Office of Research**
**200 Folly Brook Boulevard**
**Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114**

*The Connecticut Economic Digest* is available on the internet at:
**http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi**

**NEED A COPY OF THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST?**

**To receive a staple-bound, color copy of the Digest each month, please download the subscription order form at http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/ctdigest.htm**

**For further information, please call the Office of Research at (860) 263-6290, or send an e-mail to dol.econdigest@ct.gov.**

❑ If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.

❑ If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.

❑ If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.